

led to the identification of risk factors for coronary heart disease such as high cholesterol level, high blood pressure, obesity, physical inactivity, and cigarette smoking;

Whereas the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute has conducted and supported studies that resulted in lifesaving procedures for heart disease patients, including open-heart surgery, balloon angioplasty, heart transplants, and insertion of pacemakers and other devices to improve heart function;

Whereas patients with asthma, cystic fibrosis, and other lung diseases are receiving better treatment with an improved quality of life because of research supported by programs of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute;

Whereas the work of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute has provided significant bases for progress in the treatment of inherited blood diseases such as sickle cell anemia and hemophilia, and in gene therapy research which suggests the possibility of cures for such diseases;

Whereas the work of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute has provided significant bases for advances in molecular genetics, gene therapy, and other new technologies, which offer opportunity and promise of further advances against such devastating diseases as coronary heart disease, asthma, chronic obstructive lung disease, and cystic fibrosis;

Whereas the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's national education programs have significantly raised public awareness about the dangers of elevated cholesterol levels and high blood pressure, the importance of early response to heart attack symptoms, and asthma prevention and treatment;

Whereas the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's efforts to promote research and education have contributed to a dramatic decline over the past 50 years in death rates from coronary heart disease and stroke;

Whereas researchers, professional societies, voluntary and public health organizations, and patient groups have all contributed to the National Heart Act's goals of advancing research and increasing public awareness;

Whereas the Congress intends that the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute continue its contribution to public awareness by disseminating its research findings to health professionals and the public; and

Whereas the Congress intends that the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute continue to aggressively pursue efforts to improve the health of the people of the United States by conducting and supporting research and demonstration projects on the causes, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases of the heart and blood vessels, diseases of the lungs, and diseases of the blood while also conducting or supporting research and demonstration projects on the use of blood and blood products, the management of blood resources, and sleep disorders: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress—

(1) recognizes the historic significance of the 50th anniversary of the enactment of the National Heart Act and the creation of the institute that became the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute;

(2) recognizes heart, lung, and blood researchers, professional societies, voluntary and public health organizations, and patient groups for their active participation in the activities of, or promoted by, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, and for their many, varied contributions toward the achievement of the goals of the National Heart Act and subsequent related Acts; and

(3) reaffirms its support of the National Heart Act and subsequent related Acts and their primary goal of establishing and implementing a national effort to prevent, diagnose, and treat diseases of the heart and blood vessels, lungs, and blood.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to be submitting today a Senate Concurrent Resolution recognizing and honoring the 50th anniversary of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. I am joined in this effort by our esteemed colleague from Tennessee, Dr. FRIST, who by profession is a heart and lung transplant surgeon and medical researcher. An identical resolution has already been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative BILL YOUNG.

Heart disease is our country's No. 1 killer and a leading cause of disability. Chronic lung disease is the fourth leading cause of death. Virtually all of us have a friend or a loved one who has been affected by heart attack, stroke, high blood pressure, other cardiovascular diseases, asthma, cystic fibrosis, sickle cell anemia, or hemophilia.

The NHLBI is the Federal Government's leading supporter of heart research, as well as research into diseases of the blood vessels, lungs, and blood. There have been wonderful discoveries made through research and wonderful treatments that are provided in our hospitals in these areas. For instance, the first open heart surgery did not occur until 1954. Today, surgeons routinely perform double, triple, and even quadruple heart bypass procedures.

Yet there is so much we still do not know. It seems to me more and more research can unlock these mysteries and give us the opportunity to save more and more lives in this country.

I might also add that there is another organization devoted to the reduction of death and disability from heart attack, stroke, and other cardiovascular diseases that is also celebrating its 50th birthday—the American Heart Association. The American Heart Association has worked closely over the years with the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute in the fight against cardiovascular diseases.

As many of my colleagues know, I have become increasingly concerned about what has been happening to the amount of money spent on heart and stroke research by the federal government. Even with the significant increases that Congress has been giving to the National Institutes of Health over the past decade, funding for heart research has simply not kept pace even though it kills more Americans than any other disease.

In fact, funding for heart research at the NHLBI appears to be losing more and more ground. It constant dollars from FY 1987 to FY 1997, funding for the NHLBI heart program has decreased by 7.6 percent in constant dollars, while funding for the Heart Program has increased by 27.5 percent.

We can do better, and we must do better. Our Nation must do a better job

than this in the battle against America's No. 1 killer.

During the commemoration of this 50th anniversary of the 1948 Heart Act, which created the National Heart Institute, I hope we can make more progress against cardiovascular and other insidious diseases by providing a significant increase in funding for the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and particularly for research against heart disease and stroke.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

RELATIVE TO SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC CULPABILITY

D'AMATO AMENDMENTS NOS. 3212–3213

Mr. D'AMATO proposed two amendments to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 105) expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the culpability of Slobodan Milosevic for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide in the former Yugoslavia, and for other purposes; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 3212

On page 3, line 4, strike "probable cause" and insert "reason".

AMENDMENT NO. 3213

On page 5, strike lines 24 through page 6 line 5.

SHACKLEFORD BANKS WILD HORSES PROTECTION ACT

MURKOWSKI AMENDMENT NO. 3214

Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. MURKOWSKI) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 765) to ensure maintenance of a herd of wild horses in Cape Lookout National Seashore; as follows:

In lieu of the language proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

SECTION 1. MAINTENANCE OF WILD HORSES IN CAPE LOOKOUT NATIONAL SEASHORE.

Section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Cape Lookout National Seashore in the State of North Carolina, and for other purposes", approved March 10, 1966 (Public Law 89-366; 16 U.S.C. 459g-4), is amended by inserting "(a)" after "SEC. 5.", and by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(b)(1) The Secretary, in accordance with this subsection, shall allow a herd of 100 free roaming horses in Cape Lookout National Seashore (hereinafter referred to as the 'seashore'): *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the Secretary from implementing or enforcing the provisions of paragraph (3).

"(2) Within 180 days after enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the Foundation for Shackleford Horses (a nonprofit corporation established under the laws of the State of North Carolina), or another qualified nonprofit entity, to provide for management of free roaming horses in the seashore. The agreement shall—

"(A) provide for cost-effective management of the horses while ensuring that natural resources within the seashore are not adversely impacted; and

“(B) allow the authorized entity to adopt any of those horses that the Secretary removes from the seashore.

“(3) The Secretary shall not remove, assist in, or permit the removal of any free roaming horses from Federal lands within the boundaries of the seashore—

“(A) unless the entity with whom the Secretary has entered into the agreement under paragraph (2), following notice and a 90-day response period, fails to meet the terms and conditions of the agreement; or

“(B) unless the number of free roaming horses on Federal lands within Cape Lookout National Seashore exceeds 110; or

“(C) except in the case of an emergency, or to protect public health and safety.

“(4) The Secretary shall annually monitor, assess, and make available to the public findings regarding the population, structure, and health of the free roaming horses in the national seashore.

“(5) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the Secretary to replace horses or otherwise increase the number of horses within the boundaries of the seashore where the herd numbers fall below 100 as a result of natural causes, including, but not limited to, disease or natural disasters.

“(6) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as creating liability for the United States for any damages caused by the free roaming horses to property located inside or outside the boundaries of the seashore.”.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet in SR-301, Russell Senate Office Building, on Tuesday, July 21, 1998, at 9:30 a.m., to receive testimony on nominations to the Federal Election Commission.

For further information concerning this hearing, please contact Bruce Kasold of the Committee staff on 224-3448.

The nominees presenting testimony will be:

Scott E. Thomas, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Federal Election Commission for a term expiring April 30, 2003 (reappointment).

David M. Mason, of Virginia, to be a member of the Federal Election Commission for a term expiring April 30, 2003, vice Trevor Alexander McClurg Potter, resigned.

Darryl R. Wold, of California, to be a member of the Federal Election Commission for a term expiring April 30, 2001, vice Joan D. Aikens, term expired.

Karl J. Sandstrom, of Washington, to be a member of the Federal Election Commission for a term expiring April 30, 2001, vice John Warren McGarry, term expired.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Sub-

committees on Financial Institutions and Regulatory Relief, and Housing Opportunity and Community Development of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, July 17, 1998, to conduct a joint hearing to review a report on the Real Estate Settlements Procedure Act and The Truth in Lending Act (RESPA/TILA) from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Federal Reserve.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

HOMEOWNERS PROTECTION ACT OF 1998

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to commend my colleagues in the Senate and the House for passing the Senate/House agreement on S. 318, the Homeowners Protection Act of 1998. This legislation, which I introduced last year, will put an end to forced payments by thousands of middle-class homeowners for unnecessary private mortgage insurance. These unnecessary premiums—which in some cases amount to over \$1,000 per year—benefitted no one, other than the PMI companies that raked-in risk-free money. This legislation will make it thousands of dollars cheaper for struggling middle-class home buyers—as well as co-op and condominium buyers—to share in the American dream of home ownership without limiting this opportunity for people who do need PMI coverage.

Mr. President, the House passed this legislation late last night, so this bill will be sent to the White House for the President's signature. Today, requiring unnecessary PMI is unethical—when the President signs S. 318 into law, this fleecing of homeowners will become illegal.

Mr. President, let me begin by acknowledging the important and beneficial role PMI plays in our mortgage markets. Traditionally, lenders have required 20% down for home mortgage loans. PMI was developed to allow home buyers purchase with less than 20% down. PMI is typically required when a home buyer cannot make the standard 20% down payment. In many areas, such as my home region of Long Island, housing prices are so high that many middle class home buyers, particularly first-time buyers, can't come up with a 20% down payment. The problem faced by these home buyers arises because while PMI benefits one party, the lender, it is paid for by the home owner. As a result, the lenders and servicers have no vested interest in

pursuing cancellation, and the homeowner who was paying for the PMI could not, or did not know, that the coverage could be canceled.

By passing this legislation, Congress is helping to make the American dream of home ownership more affordable for many home buyers—particularly struggling working families and people in areas with high housing costs—who needed PMI because they don't have a lot of cash on hand for a down payment.

Some industry proponents have questioned whether this is a problem. Mr. President, the numbers speak for themselves. Every year, approximately 1 million mortgage loans are made with PMI coverage.

In hearings in front of the Senate Banking Committee, even the private mortgage insurance industry was forced to admit that at least 250,000 homeowners have at least 20% equity in their homes and are still paying for unnecessary insurance. PMI premiums vary from \$20 to \$100 or more monthly. This means that working families are losing anywhere from \$240 to \$1200 or more per year in unnecessary payments. At \$100 per month, the savings for 250,000 homeowners would be \$300 million yearly.

And these are just low-ball estimates of the extent of this problem—a 1997 analysis of a 20,000 loan portfolio indicated that 1 out of 5 homeowners were still paying for PMI, despite the fact that they had accumulated equity in excess of 20 percent.

S. 318 will remedy this market anomaly by requiring automatic cancellation of PMI once a homeowner has accumulated 22% home equity if homeowner is current on payments. In addition, homeowners with good payment histories can initiate cancellation at 20% equity. This bill will prohibit life-of-the-loan PMI coverage by requiring that coverage be canceled half-way through the loan, regardless of circumstances.

S. 318 also provides that current and future homeowners be given notice of their cancellation rights on an annual basis. S. 318 will accomplish these goals without adding to the regulatory bureaucracy. This legislation is self-effecting and does not have a federal regulator.

In closing, I would like to thank my colleagues in the Senate that have worked tirelessly on this legislation—Senator LAUCH FAIRCLOTH, Senator ROD GRAMS, Senator PAUL SARBANES, Senator RICHARD BRYAN, Senator CHRISTOPHER DODD, Senator CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN and all cosponsors of the bill.